

abundance of medical supplies to the Gettysburg wounded, and Dr. Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potowmack, writes that he has ample stores of supplies, and all the attendants are well to care for the convalescence of the Union and Rebels wounded. We are officially assured that there has been no suffering among the wounded for which the amount is explicable.

At the conclusion of Field's fight many slightly wounded started for Westminster on foot before ambulances were furnished, but all who waited transportation and care have been attended to with promptness. The wounded, thus far, have all been transported through Baltimore, under charge of medical Inspector Barnes, Medical Inspectors Cuyler and Colgate have charge of the wounded at Gettysburg.

The Pursuit of the Rebels.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.
The following dispatch is received from your correspondent, dated,

HANOVER, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

The rains continue to pour, the streams to rise, and the roads to mire, but while exceedingly uncomfortable for our soldiers on the march, they are essential in the knowledge that we have made much less room to go over in pursuit of the Rebels, who are nearly encamped in the mud of the soft mountain roads.

Everything hereabout is known to be moving most precipitously; it may be proper to state Gen. Meade's Headquarters for the present are near the enemy. The same may be said of the position of several Army Corps.

On account of the Chamberlain Pike brought to Gettysburg about 2,500 more Rebel prisoners were taken.

From the great numbers of the prisoners recently brought in it is evident the Rebels desire to be captured. Large numbers of Rebel dead and wounded daily discovered lying about the fields where they were abandoned. Cannibalism has been heard of intervals throughout the day in the direction of Hagerstown.

The Hon. Simon Cameron visited Gettysburg to-day. We saw about 1,000 wounded there. The Rebels have destroyed much valuable property in their retreat being cut off? How about carrying the war into the enemy's country?

"What retreat?" they coolly asked. "Have you made you believe we are retreating? We are going to stay in Maryland and Pennsylvania till the Fall, sure, and there'll be two or three more big fights before we leave them."

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.
A CALL FOR BRIGADIER-GENERAIS.

The following are the General Orders heretofo referred to:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 29, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 260.—The number of Brigadier-Generals in the field, reported to the Adjutant-General's Office, is as follows:—

Brigadier-General—Major-General—Colonel—Captain—Lieutenant-Colonel—Major—Captain—Lieutenant—Ensign—Sergeant—Corporal—Private—

—South Mountain Pass.

—Baltimore, Maryland.

—Wadsworth, New York.

—Hancock, Virginia.

—Frederick, Maryland.

—Hagerstown, Maryland.

—Harrisonburg, Virginia.

—Lynchburg, Virginia.

—Roanoke, Virginia.

—Charleston, South Carolina.

—Columbia, South Carolina.

—Nashville, Tennessee.

—Knoxville, Tennessee.

—Chattanooga, Tennessee.

—Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

—Nashville, Tennessee.

—Knoxville, Tennessee.

—Chattanooga, Tennessee.

—Nashville, Tennessee.